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which gives birth to the dominion of the elected over the electors, of the mandatories over the mandators, of the delegates over the delegators. Who says organization, says oligarchy.'"

It is worthy of note, however, that many of the same arguments used by Professor Michels can be used just as effectively to prove the possibility of efficient democracy. The corner-stone of any democracy must be the ascendancy of leaders—leaders, to be sure, in whom the respective groups have confidence. Through such choice of leaders, democracy is transferred into a government by the best, intellectually and morally.

The four hundred pages of the book are closely crowded with many social facts, pertaining to the actual working out of such democratic organizations as the labor unions and socialist parties of the Continent, particularly of Germany, Italy and France. All his laboratory material the author draws from these labor and socialistic organizations. Indeed, the book as a whole may be considered as an attempt to make a cross-section study of the actual social forces at work in the organization, three million strong, of the socialist party of Germany. The author makes his study from a hypercritical point of view, and the spirit of his book is invidious. This is its chief defect. But students of social psychology or students of the forces really at work in actual government will find the volume illuminating and charged in every page with human interest and informing facts.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

NOLEN, JOHN (Ed. by). *City Planning*. Pp. xxvi, 447. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1916.

The literature dealing with city planning has been accumulating rapidly in this country. The present book contains chapters written by some of the best known and most experienced city planners and is a sort of a synthetic presentation of the experience and current opinion on the subject that has gained the widest acceptance in recent years. While as a text-book for classroom use it lacks orderliness and clear-cut segregation of subjects, each author has dealt with his subject in a manner that cannot fail to give to the most uninitiated a clear conception of the meaning and function of city planning.

Considering the difficulties in the way of securing a consistent whole in so composite a work as *City Planning* is, remarkable unity and uniformity have been attained. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter and the general bibliography at the end of the book deserve special attention, as they include the most recent and best publications available in this country. References to the best foreign literature, however, are almost wholly lacking.

C. A.

ORTH, SAMUEL P. *Readings on the Relation of Government to Property and Industry*. Pp. viii, 664. Price, \$2.25. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1915.

These readings are grouped in such a way as to show the trend of opinion, both scientific and popular, on such questions as the police power and its gradual expansion, the control over corporations, the regulation of property by commis-

sions and boards, the regulation of the labor contract, the gradual extension of federal control over industry and trade and a series of excerpts from the testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee in 1912 on the revision of the Anti-Trust laws. The material thus gathered together is intended to be useful for classes studying the relations of government to industry, and it admirably fulfills that purpose.

The articles are well chosen from writers representing a broad diversity of views including manufacturers, publicists, teachers of political science, lawyers, labor leaders, corporation directors and public officials.

J. T. Y.

ZUEBLIN, CHARLES. *American Municipal Progress*. (New and Revised Edition.) Pp. xiv, 522. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

This is an account of recent municipal progress in the United States—a revised and enlarged edition of the author's former work on the same subject, published in 1902.

The purpose of *American Municipal Progress* is to instruct in the functions of American city governments, and to catalogue, comparatively, their accomplishments and delinquencies. The structure of the government of our cities, either in its theoretical or practical aspects, is alluded to only incidently. In the chapter on Municipal Administration (Chapter XIX) the author discusses very tersely, allowing all the space the subject deserves, the bicameral system of city government as exemplified by Philadelphia.

The key-note of the book is municipal ownership. Probably the baldest claim for this theory occurs in the chapter dealing with the efficiency of the municipality, in which the author states: (p. 395) "There can be no municipal efficiency while public utilities are in private hands."

The book offers an invaluable aid as supplemental reading for the usual courses in municipal government. It makes possible a dovetailing of the actual results of the administration of the city with the theoretical possibilities of its structure. The comparative study of accomplishments breathes the zest of life into the study of the lifeless form. As the author notes in his preface, the "book is designed primarily to indicate to civic and social workers, public officials, and intelligent citizens the vast scope of municipal activity today." The difficult task of presenting a mass of timely facts in an interesting and entertaining way has been accomplished most creditably. A very unusual style is partly responsible for this result.

The forty-seven half-tones are up-to-date illustrations of the subjects they are intended to visualize. A sixty-five page bibliography, listed under the various chapter titles, is a particularly valuable guide to those working in this field. The appendix, also divided in accordance with the plan of the text itself, contains about twenty-five pages of material, mainly statistical.

H. G. H.